

Western Carolinian.

It is even wise to abstain from laws, which, however wise and good in themselves, have the tendency of inequality, which find no response in the heart of the citizen, and which will be evaded with little remorse. The wisdom of legislation is especially seen in grafting laws on conscience.

Dr. Channing.

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TERMS.—The terms of the Western Carolinian will be
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Editor, or the Editor will not do so without sufficient
cause. All correspondence for the Editor, and
will be read over them, and will be forwarded, postage paid
on all letters addressed to the Editor, or they may not be
forwarded.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From THE MAGAZINE OF USEFUL KNOWLEDGE.

THE BOHON UPAS TREE.

The Bohon Upas, or poison tree of Java, from the ingenious intermixture of truth and fable with which its early history was connected, presents, one of the most remarkable fictions of modern times. The properties attributed to it were such as were calculated to excite the greatest astonishment as exceeding any thing injurious to animal life within the whole range of the vegetable creation. It was represented as a tree standing alone and unaccompanied by any other vegetable but in itself a living source of the most virulent poison, dealing instant death not only to any one who would have the temerity to touch it, but exhaling such a pestilential atmosphere as to be immediately fatal to any living thing which came within its influence. The poison which was obtained from its trunk and used by the natives, was procured by means of criminals condemned to death, but whose punishment was commuted to the chance of their escaping with life from the hopeless attempt to approach the tree, and escape, which could only be effected in the remote event of a favorable wind occurring to carry off the noxious vapour by means of which they could reach the tree in safety; a chance so rare as to render the commutation of little avail.

The true history of the Bohon Upas has of late years been investigated; and as usually happens with most of those relations which so highly interest the imagination all the marvelous characteristics attributed to it are found to be perfectly reconcilable with the ordinary laws of nature. It is to be regretted that the pages of natural history, which ought to be the record of rigid truth and fact, should be so often disfigured by relations either fabricated by unprincipled and mendacious narrators, or credulously received from ignorant and superstitious natives who are always willing to minister to the appetite of this class of men for the unnatural and prodigious.

It is not less to be regretted that such is the proneness in mankind to indulge in these monstrous creations of fancy that their influence often remains long after their utter falsity has been detected. The Bohon Upas has furnished the theme of much poetical illustration and will perhaps continue to exist among the machinery of the poet with the Hydras and Chimeras, the Mermaids and Gorgons and other monsters of a prurient fancy ignorant of the real and more truly remarkable wonders of nature. The poison called Upas and Ipo is used by the natives of the Molucca and neighbouring islands and has always been an object of curiosity from the wonderful effects said to be produced by it, and the exaggerated descriptions which travellers have received from the Indians of those places concerning it. The tree, as it is described by Lechenault, is large, rising to the height of 100 feet, and with a trunk of 18 feet in circumference at its base. It belongs, in the Linnean arrangement, to the monœcious class, or those having the stamens and pistils separate in different flowers on the same plant. It is usually found growing in fertile places, surrounded by other plants on which its neighbourhood has no sort of injurious effect. Its trunk is straight, and covered with a smooth whitish bark, and the wood whitish. The leaves generally fall before the flowering commences, and unfold again after the male flowers have blown; they are of an oval figure, of a tough leathery consistence, a pale green colour, rough to the touch, and covered with short hairs.

The flowers are of two kinds; the male which are numerous, and seated on a receptacle, are borne on a long footstalk or peduncle; the shape of the receptacle is much like that of a magnifying-glass: the female flowers are solitary and have not the long peduncle of the male; the calyx is thick and crowded

with scales, the germs single, styles two, separating widely from each other. The juice of the trunk is very viscid, of a bitter taste and whitish colours, and exudes copiously from the tree, when an incision is made. The exhalations from the juice are like those which proceed from many kinds of euphorbia, sumacs, and the mastic tree of South America, and are dangerous, particularly to certain constitutions which seem more liable to absorb the emanations, than others, which are not affected by them. A Javanese was employed by Lechenault to procure flowering specimens from a tree, to effect which, he was obliged to climb the trunk; he had not ascended above 20 feet before he found himself affected with nausea and vertigo, and was obliged to stop and return; he continued sick for several days afterwards. Another Javanese employed for the same purpose, mounted to the top of the same tree, and brought away the desired specimens, without experiencing the least inconvenience. Lechenault himself had one of the trees cut down, and went frequently among the branches, and even rubbed the gum resin which oozed from the cut limbs on his face and hands, but felt no effect from it whatever. The various animals which inhabited the other trees in the vicinity, appeared to make no distinction with respect to the Upas, but lizards and insects were as commonly observed on its trunk as on any other, and birds were as often observed perching on its branches.

The effect which the tree is thus found to produce upon certain temperaments, is not greatly different from that which characterizes the poison sumack *rhus vernix* of our own country. This plant usually grows as a bush or small tree, commonly in low swampy grounds, and on some constitutions it produces a very troublesome effect, not only when handled, but on coming within the exhalations which proceeds from it. Painful eruptions and swellings are the consequence, while to others it is perfectly harmless.

The chief use which is made of the juice of the Upas, is in the preparation of a poison with which the Indians of Borneo, Java, and other neighbouring places tinge the points of their arrows which they employ in the chase, or as weapons of war. The manner of preparing this poison is a secret confined only to a few individuals among the natives, whose influence and authority over the rest of the tribe are not a little enhanced by their knowledge of this dangerous secret. It appears to be used as an ingredient in a mixture of several plants of acid properties, which are boiled together until the decoction is evaporated to a proper thickness. Its effects then are extremely powerful. Lechenault made several experiments with the arrows which had been medicated with it. Fowls wounded with them died in one, two or three minutes, according to the greater quantity of the liquid which had been spread on the arrow points; and dogs wounded in the same manner, died in about eight minutes. They all expired in violent convulsions. When used in the chase, it did not appear that the flesh of the game killed with them, was at all effected by the poison.

The use of poisoned arrows is a custom common among uncivilized men of all nations, ancient and modern. We learn from history, that it was known among the ancient Scythians and Gauls. The African savages according to the accounts of Bruce, employ several of these wild plants, for the purpose of increasing the destructive effects of their rude weapons. Among those which he observed, he notices some kinds of euphorbia, and of the wild sumacs of those regions. Thunberg mentions that the Hottentots are in the habit of using for the same purpose, the venom of serpents and the juice of a vegetable, the *sideroxylum toxiferum*. The various tribes of South America savages have acquired the knowledge of the poisonous properties of many species of plants, which they convert to similar uses; as among the Javanese, and

the mode of preparing them is entrusted to certain old men or magicians among them. These poisoned arrows were also known among some of the aboriginal tribes of our own continent, and one of the plants made use of was the *gonoobus macrocarpus*, of Michaux.

RICHELIEU.

The character of this celebrated minister of Louis XIII. of France, is thus drawn by E. E. Crowe, Esq. in the Cabinet Cyclopedie.

Richelieu was the true monarch of the reign: it was he who stamped upon it the impress of his genius and despotic character. True, he did but adopt and follow up the plans of the great Henry, in humbling the Huguenots, the noblesse, and the house of Austria; but the execution of three such enterprises in the short space of twenty years, and by a minister risen from obscurity, and obliged to act as often in despite of the monarch as with his countenance and aid, places Richelieu in the first rank of statesmen. His address, his firmness, his sagacity, were unequalled. He was naturally magnanimous, loving wealth and splendor more as the symbol of power than as the gratification of selfish vanity. The cruelty of his character is its great blemish; yet he was clement to the Huguenots, and shrank early from the severe acts which he foresaw his pains for raining royalty would throw upon him. In the states-General for 1614, he proposed to do away with the punishment of death for political crimes, yet he soon came to be unsparing in its infliction; and the decapitation of each new victim increased in him that taste for blood, till his prelate's robe assumed the crimson dye of the murderer and the tyrant. On a superficial view, this minister's unvarying success is the most striking feature of his career; and yet all of this that his own sagacity might not produce, the extreme imprudence and feebleness of his enemies may account for. The crime of having trodden out the last spark of his country's liberties, and of having converted its monarchic government into pure despotism, is that for which Richelieu is most generally condemned. But the state of anarchy which he removed was license, not liberty. The task of reconciling private independence with public peace, civil rights with the existence of justice, and this without precedent or tradition, with out that rooted stock on which freedom, in order to grow and bear fruit, must be grafted, was a conception which, however familiar to our age, was utterly unknown and impracticable to that of Richelieu. With the horrors of civil war fresh in the memory of all, the general desire was for tranquility and peace, not liberty; to which, moreover, had it been contemplated, the first necessary step was that of humbling the aristocracy. It was impossible that constitutional freedom could ever grow out of the chaos of privileges, and anarchy, and organised rebellion, that the government had to contend with. In building up her social fabric, France had in fact gone wrong, destroyed the old foundations, and rebuilt on others without solidity or system. To introduce order or add solidity to so ill-constructed a fabric was impossible; Richelieu found it necessary to raze all at once to the ground, except the central donjon of despotism, which he left standing. Had Richelieu, with all his genius and sagacity, undertaken for liberty what he achieved for royalty his age would have rejected or misunderstood him, as it did Bacon and Galileo. He might, indeed, as a man of letters, have consigned such a political dream to the volume of an Utopia, but from action or administration he would have been as a dreamer. Liberty must come of claim of the mass; of the general enlightenment, firmness, and probity. It is no great physical secret, which a single brain, finding, may announce and so establish: it is a moral truth, which, like a gem, hides its ray and its preciousness in obscurity, nor becomes resplendent, till all around it is beaming with light. Had we space to enter into the

minor details of Richelieu's administration, much might be found to abstract from his merit, much to add to it. Management of the finances was grasping and unwise. France paid dearly for her glory and ascendancy. The \$0,000,000 of revenue, that enabled Henry IV. to amass, were quadrupled and yet expended by Richelieu the greater part being wasted ere it reached the treasury. Thus the proud monarchy which Richelieu founded owed to him also the canker that was destined to destroy it,—the extravagance and mismanagement of its pecuniary resources. For the sake of a certain revenue, there were 40,000 employments in finance and law left in the hereditary possession of subjects; an anomaly in a despotism scarcely credible. But the minister could not venture to attack at once the noblesse of the sword and that of the robe. He destroyed the former, and contented himself with humbling the latter.

THE WEAVIL.

It is well understood by all Naturalists that the winged species undergo three different states—1st the egg is hatched unto a worm—next the worm exudes a sort of fluid from its surface, which hardens into a shell, encasing the animal, and constituting the chrysalis state—and lastly it passes from this state, during which it is maturing its wings, feet, &c. into the condition o

takes wings and flies away? to its business or its pleasures. Those, who have been in the habit of keeping silk worms for their amusement or profit, will have noticed these various metamorphoses, which are almost as surprising as those which are related in the beautiful strains of Ovid—There—Daphne is changed into a laurel—and here we have an ugly and insect worm suddenly changed into a beautiful butterfly, glittering with all the hues of the rainbow, and frolicking with more than the vivacity of a child. In the silk-worm alone the fly is seldom on the wing.—It lives but a few hours—revels in sensuality, and forgets to fly.

All the fly state is subject to this奇妙 transformation.—It is true of the moth, of the butterfly, of the beetle, some of whom

wheel their drooping flight,

in the day time, and others infest our lighted rooms at night. It is true of the weevil, which is seen to fly from the heaps of corn in the spring time, with bodies more tiny and hues as dull, as those of the smallest moths, which fly round the candle, until they perish in the flame. This is the time for the weevil to burst its little "cerement," and emerge into the open air.—

Take an ear of corn, (& I have examined every variety, from the rare ripe to the ground seed, white red or streaked), and you will find some grains that are pierced with holes—some that look dark, with a hole in them—and others, that have apparently no hole in them, because the skin that covers the receptacle has not fallen off. From the first, the little winged insect has already escaped—in the two last cases, it is still in the grain in the chrysalis state, either about to emerge from it, or not matured for its flight.—Most of the grains of corn are not pierced at all. They have escaped the ravages of the insect.

The secret of all this is now understood. While the green corn is yet standing upon the stalk in the autumn, the winged insect visits it—pierces it—and inserts its egg. The egg remains in the softest part of the grain during the winter.—

The heat of the spring hatches it into the worm, which feeds upon the substance of the grain until it grows to about the sixth of an inch; then becomes a chrysalis; and afterwards passes from the grain to fulfil the purposes of its production. Let any one take an ear of corn; expose it to the temperature of a room well warmed, with the present genial air—and he will witness what I have described.

Richmond Compiler.

HOME MATTERS.

The beauties of spring are beginning to unfold themselves around us. The young buds are starting upon every tree, and the willows, which fringe our streams, are bowing to the breeze, their new and beautiful greenness. The hills have lost their grey and desolate coloring, and a sprightly and vivid change already evinces, that

"The verdure of the meadow-land

"Is creeping to the hills."

We know of no place to which spring brings more attractions than to

our own city. The beautiful hills—the mountains rising their sides all around the horizon—like so many clouds of a summer evening piled fold upon fold against the sky, the green, luxuriant meadows—the neat farm houses—the fields cultivated and noble farms—the farms swaying their verdant heads to the wind—all conspire to render an excursion without the city one of exceeding pleasure. Then the city itself is not overlooked. 'Tis true we have nothing magnificent to boast of—but we have elegance, taste and comfort, in our private dwellings and our public edifices. And we have a popular worthy of the best days of New England—sober, moral and intelligent men who would not hesitate

"To shake hands with a king upon his road.

And does it favor to his majesty?"

And our Salisbury ladies, and bless them—they are worthy of better eulogium than a bachelor like ourselves can bestow. Talk of the men of Broadway, forsooth! Why, of our Hartford ladies, in a single morning's walk will gather more beauty into her possession, than have been lost by the whiskered dandies of them for the past six months!

Meantime, the business part of our city is wearing a lively aspect. Even while we write, we can look out from our office window, upon the swollen tide of the Connecticut, and watch the progress of one of our Company Steam Boats, wending its way through the morning mist, like a creature of life. Success to the boat and its owners. Hartford and her pleasant cousin of Springfield may now shake hands with each other, on terms of perfect familiarity.

Lord Byron's Double.—In the latter end of the year 1811, I met, one evening, at the Alfred, my old and dear fellow, Peel, the Irish Secretary. He told me, that in 1810 he met me, as he thought, in St. James' street, but we passed without speaking. He mentioned this, and it was denied as impossible, I being then in Turkey. A day or two afterwards, he pointed out to his brother a person on the opposite side of the way. "There," said he, "is the man I took for Byron." His brother instantly answered, "Why, it is Byron, and no one else." But this is not all: I was seen by somebody to write down my name amongst the inquiries after the King's health. Now, at this very period, as nearly as I could make out, I was ill of a strong fever at Patras, from the malaria. If I had died then, this would have been a new ghost story for you.—*Moor's Life of Byron.*

One Swallow does not make a Summer.—One sharp, frosty day the late king of England, when Prince of Wales, went into the Thatched House Tavern, and ordered a beef-stake; but, observing that it was excessively cold, desired the waiter to bring him first a glass of brandy and water. He entreated that in a twinkling, then a second, then a third.—"Now," said the prince, "I am warm and comfortable; bring my steak." On this Mr. Sheridan, who was present, wrote the following impromptu:

"The prince came in and said 'was cold.' Then put to his head the summer; Till swallow after swallow came, When he pronounced it summer."

Evidence of the senses.—A roguish boy stole the glasses from his grandfather's spectacles, and when the old gentleman put them on, finding he could not see, he exclaimed, "Marry me, I've lost my sight!" but thinking the impediment to vision might be the dirtiness of the glasses, took them off to wipe them; when not seeing them, he, still more frightened, cried out, "What, what's come now, why I have lost my feeling too?"

I happened to dine with Pitt when he took occasion to ask me, "Of all the places where you have been, where did you fare best?" My answer was, "in Poland; for the nobility live there with uncommon taste and splendor; their cooks are French, their confections Italian, and their wine Tokay." He immediately observed, "I have heard before of the Polish dist-

Sir J. Sinclair's Correspondency.

Foreign News.

SEVEN DAYS' LETTER FROM LIVERPOOL.
Probable War between France and Austria.

By the arrival yesterday of the Packet Ship *Columbia*, Captain *Dredge* from *London* on the first inst., and the Caledonian Captain *Graham* from Liverpool also on the 1st, the Editors of the *Courier* and *Enquirer*, have received copies on dates of the afternoon of the 1st March, and Liverpool of the 1st inst.; together with *Lloyd's* and *Shipping Lists* of the latest dates.

All the accounts agree that war between *France* and *Austria*, is no longer matter of doubt, in consequence of the *Austrians* having entered *Bologna*.

In relation to the probability of a war, the London *Courier* of the evening of the 31st, holds the following language.—It will be seen by our extracts from the Paris Papers of Tuesday, that the probability of war between *France* and *Austria* has, for the first time assumed, a serious aspect. The *Austrians* have, it is said, in entering *Bologna*, violated, not only, the principle of non-intervention, but also broken their promise to the *French Government*, not to interfere for the suppression of revolt beyond those states over which the right of intervention has been recognized by the *French* *Emperor*.

Messager Perrier stated to the Chamber on Monday, the 28th March, that it was necessary to provide for the future on the breaking up of the Chamber.

He continued:

This future does not wear a less favorable aspect, but it draws nearer, new circumstance, which has taken place in the midst of the negotiations which were on foot—the occupation of *Bologna* by the *Austrian* troops—(Evident marks of attention)—calls for explanations, which we do not doubt will prove satisfactory to the honour of the two countries; and for a guarantee of this opinion we may take the anxiety with which our first overtures were received. (Prolonged *sensation*.) But even with this hope the Government should advance a step upon events, in order not to risk the chance of being left behind; for, as you know, it is by foreseeing them that we are enabled to direct them. (Unanimous marks of concurrence.)

"Let us prove to them, that by leaving nothing to chance in our preparations of defence, there shall be nothing equivocal in the guarantees of peace. (Cheers.)

"The country is already aware that the Government is not disposed to sacrifice its interests to its passions. Let it know, also, that its security is our principle object, and that we are determined to procure it by every other means, if peace should not suffice. (Unanimous applause.)

The war-like disposition of the ministry has quieted the country.

The news from *Poland* is most cheering; the *Russians* are suffering terribly from the state of the weather, the want of provisions, and the breaking up of the ice. Gen. *Dieblich* appears only to think of preserving his army, which is distributed in small corps, and does not act on the offensive.

The disturbances in *Ghent* and *Brussels* are of a serious nature. The provisional government has no doubt been displaced.

It is said that the crown of *Belgium* is to be offered to the Prince of *Co**bourg*** on condition of his marrying a French Princess.

The Swiss cantons have assembled an army of 60,000 men. They declare that this force is merely to preserve their neutrality; but they will no doubt aid *France* when she makes a movement against *Austria*.

Fifty young men of the University of *Paris* left that city in one day to join the *Poles*, taking with them regular passports from the Polish Ministry, who paid their expenses.

Austria, *France* and *Holland* have each contracted for large loans.

ENGLAND.

The London *Courier* says that a dissolution of parliament will not take place unless on the third reading of the Reform Bill, it should be rejected. If it should pass by a small majority, it will be carried to the Lords, and if rejected there, Parliament will then be dissolved immediately.

A long debate on the Reform Question, took place in the House of Lords on the 28th March, growing out of a motion on the population returns. Lord Brougham delivered an eloquent speech in favor of *Bogdan*, and the

Duke of Wellington replied, Earl Grey also made a speech.

The further consideration of the Reform bill had been postponed to the 18th April.

IRELAND.

Thirty-eight of the Irish members of Parliament opposed the second reading of the Reform Bill. The people are well pleased with the bill generally, but wish its details amended.

Petitions have been presented in the House of Commons for the continuance of the Proclamation law relative to public meetings.

The Lord Lieutenant attends the theatre frequently with a view of conciliating the people by thus publicly showing himself.

The counties of Galway and Mayo are visited by Famine, and a meeting has been held in London to devise means for the relief of the sufferers. A Subscription has been entered into.

Clare Election.—The election of a member to represent the county of Clare, in the room of Mr. O'Gorman Mahon, terminated in the return of Mr. Maurice O'Connell, the son of the member for Waterford. He was opposed by Sir E. O'Brien. The numbers at the final close of the poll were—for Mr. O'Connell 325; for Sir E. O'Brien, 177; majority, 118.

There seems to be every good reason for believing that the system of Irish agitation is almost at an end. In the House of Commons, on Friday, Mr. O'Connell declared that, "what he wanted was that every idea of rivalry between England and Ireland should give place to mutual kindness and good offices." He hoped above all things that the Reform Bill would lead to a solid, perpetual, and irreversible union between the two countries. There can be no doubt that the repeal of the Union, previously announced to take place on or before the 1st of January next, is postponed *sine die*.

BELGIUM.

Independent of Brussels of the 27th inst. contains the following in a postscript:

"News has been brought by the diligence just arrived that hostilities had commenced in the direction of Turnhout. Some batteries of artillery proceeded from Brussels this morning, for the purpose of reinforcing our troops. Gen. Niellon has also returned to his post."

London, March 31—2 P. M.

We have received, by express from Brussels, letters from that city, dated Tuesday afternoon.—We subjoin one of them; and also a letter from Ghent. One of our Brussels correspondents, alluding to the late disturbances, says;

"The Orange plot has completely failed; and, I trust never will be attempted again. It cannot succeed." The writer of this passage is so well informed upon all those subjects connected with Belgium, that we place implicit confidence in his opinion. We sincerely hope that some better mode of tranquilizing Belgium, than the restoration of the Prince of Orange, will now be attempted.

POLAND.

London, March 30.

The German papers received to the 23d inst. are of some interest, as testifying the further success of the Polish cause. The entry of the Polish army under Dwernicki into the province of Podolia is likely to produce a considerable increase of perplexity to the Russians. The Nobility and their dependents have arisen *en masse*, and assembled 15,000 cavalry, which force advanced to Kamianetz, the capital, and disarmed a Russian regiment of infantry. The news of this event has already, it is supposed led to a retreat of the force under Gen. Kreutz.

Previous to the retreat of Kreutz, the corps under his command captured Lublin, after a most desperate resistance by the inhabitants, and a small band of Polish troops.

WARSAW, March 12.

General Dwernicki has got the appellation of *Cannon Provided* because every moment he is bringing in some fresh piece that he has taken from the enemy. We have this moment learnt that his troops have passed the Bog of Kladmow and Horodlo. On arriving at Wiudzieny, the seat of government of Valhynia they divided, taking the roads of Kowel and Lutusk. It is impossible to describe the joy and enthusiasm of the Volhynians on witnessing the arrival of their brethren the Poles. They only waited to avenge the outrages that have been committed upon their most distinguished citizens. Prince Sangusko

and Lubemirski. Counts Jaidore and Alexander Sabauski, Counts Joseph Moszezki, with many others, have been violently torn from their families, and conveyed to the very extremity of Moscow. The whole of Lithuania is burning to avenge these acts of barbarity. The fate of Nicholas is sealed. We are awaiting with the utmost impatience for official reports of the heroic march of our intrepid warriors."

RUSSIA.

"The Prussian State Gazette of the 29th and 29th of March, contains accounts from St. Petersburg of the 16th and from Warsaw of the 21st.

"From St. Petersburg it is stated that Prince Micheal arrived on the 9th at Kowro, and on the 10th passed over the Niemen with part of the guards that were on their march to Poland, afterwards his Imperial Highness returned to Kowro.

"The Emperor has named the Councilor of State, Fuhrman, and adjunct Stroganoff, Members of the Provisional Government of Poland.

Political.

It affords us no little gratification to lay before our readers the following proceedings of a meeting held at Boston, in 1820. They furnish a most delectable morsel. We recommend them to the attentive perusal of the apologists and admirers of the Hon. Daniel Webster whose modern notions of constitution & law, are daily in conflict with his former declarations. In 1820 this gentleman boldly avowed the very doctrines which the South is now struggling to maintain, namely, that protecting duties, were "equally inconsistent with sound policy, and with the principles of our Constitution,"—and now, in the face of this declaration, he can invoke the maledictions of Heaven on those who, at this day, stand forth in defence of the violated Constitution of their country. Let it be remembered, too, that it was the Tariff of 1824, that Mr. Webster declared would "not promote the national industry,"—that would "favor great capitalists,"—"promote smuggling," and, in fine, "impede the prosperity and corrupt the morals of the people." Yet after all, Mr. W. assented in fastening on the South the Tariff of 1828, containing provisions far more odious and oppressive than the act of 1824! Shameful inconsistency. [Sentinel.]

FROM THE CHARLESTON MERCURY.

SIR: It has lately been discovered by observant physicians, that small doses of medicine produce most beneficial effects, when large doses fail. This is equally true in morals and politics. For that reason I send you three small doses of anti tariff stuff, (to use an apothecary's phrase,) taken from the admirable Boston Report of 1827, every syllable of which deserves to be well weighed; but, as that Report occupies nearly the whole of several newspapers, it is probable that its length has deterred nine people in ten from reading it; if indeed they ever saw it, with the attention due to its liberal spirit and forcible argumentation. The extract from the Pennsylvania proceeding, and from Webster's speech, make part of this Report, and of course, receive (what they did not want) additional strength and authority from having been adopted by the very able men who drew it up. Instead of hostility from our brethren of New England, how delightful is it to find them strenuously fighting our Southern battles, with the only weapons that, I trust, will ever be suffered to find their way into our fraternal grasp. What Carolinian, who reflects upon the glorious struggle that made us one people, will ever cease to implore the blessings of Heaven upon

UNION AND CONSTITUTION.

At a general meeting of the citizens of Boston, August, 1820, Committee, William Gray, James Perkins, Daniel Webster, Isaac Winslow, and 23 others; Resolved, That no objection ought ever to be made to any amount of taxes equally apportioned for the purpose of raising revenue necessary for the support of Government; but that taxes imposed on the people for the sole benefit of any one class, are equally inconsistent with sound policy, and with the principles of our Constitution.

Resolved, That high duties on such domestic manufactures as are principally benefited by the proposed Tariff, (1824) favour great capitalists rather than personal industry, or the owners of small capitals; and that, therefore, we do not perceive its tendency to promote national industry.

Resolved, That the imposition of duties which are enormous, and deemed by a large portion of the people to be unequal and unjust, is dangerous, as it encourages smuggling.

Resolved, That the proposed Tariff, and the principles upon which it is so weakly founded, would, if adopted, have a tendency to diminish the industry, impede the prosperity, and corrupt the morals of the people.

Resolved, That we are equally incap-

ble of discovering its beneficial effects on agriculture since the obvious consequence of its adoption would be, that the former must give more than he now does for all he buys, and receive less for all he sells.

These positions were sustained by facts and arguments which satisfied the meeting, held on the 2d October, 1820, and they were unanimously adopted.

Extracts from the memorial to Congress, of a general meeting of merchants from the principal cities of the United States, held in Philadelphia, Nov. 1820, with a view to oppose the additions made to the Tariff in 1824.

"Once admit that Congress may tax *ad libitum*, for any other purpose but that of revenue, and you give them, in reality, the power to say to the citizens of the United States, you must devote yourselves to agriculture, commerce, or manufactures, not as you may happen to be inclined, but according to our sovereign will and pleasure. Let it never be forgotten, that the question now to be determined, is not so much what may be beneficial to manufacturers, as whether Government has a right to benefit these, to the manifest injury both of the commercial and agricultural classes; whether the provisions of the Constitution, against taxing exports, may be rendered almost nugatory, by diminishing, at pleasure, the value of our exportable commodities.

"In his opinion, no measure could prove more injurious to the industry of the country, and nothing was more *fatal* than that national independence rendered such a measure (as the tariff afterwards passed in 1824) necessary. He thought it might be doubted whether Congress would not be acting against the spirit and intention of the Constitution, by exercising a power to control essentially the pursuits of individuals—not as incidental to the exercise of any other power, but as a substantive and direct power. Such impost for the purpose of revenue, could not be complained of; but he doubted if Congress possessed the power to turn the incident into the principal and of enacting laws with the avowed object of protecting particular manufacturers instead of leaving them to the incidental protection of such laws as should be *bona fide* passed with a primary regard to revenue—carrying the impost on some articles to an excess, with full knowledge that the increase of duty will diminish the amount of revenue."

CHURCH REFORM.

A very animated debate took place in the British House of Lords on the evening of Feb. 10th, relative to church tithes, non-residence of clergy, &c. It would seem from the number of petitions which are pouring into Parliament on this subject, that the people of England are growing weary of the abuses which so extensively prevail in this department of the public service. There is need enough of reform, both for the sake of the church and the tax payers. Religion never flourished,—that religion we mean, which will stand the test of the final day, when its flowers reposed on beds of roses, when its ministers either possessed or desired a superabundance of the good things of this life; when the pulpit was converted as a medium of earthly aggrandizement, wealth or any other thing whatever, save an honest desire to promote the best interests of men. We know well that many clergymen of the Church of England are examples of piety and every good work; and if there are too many of the contrary character, it is a natural consequence of the circumstances in which they are placed.

We have before us a statement, from which it appears that the clergy of England and Ireland (meaning those of the Established Church) receive annually £8,896,000 from 600,000 hearers, while the clergy of all the Christian world besides receive only £8,352,00, from 198,000,000 hearers! A petition recently presented to his Majesty from a clergyman in Somersetshire, states, "that whilst the average income of the Bishops is ten thousand pounds a year, in addition to great patronage, there are nearly three thousand Curates whose stipend is less than £90 a year, and more than four hundred of whom receive less than £50 a year. That, whilst certain offices of Deans, Canons, Prebendaries, &c. not found in Scripture, and unknown to the ancient Christian Church, but which are of Popish origin, and deemed useless by almost all persons, are receiving annually many thousands a year from the funds

of the Church, for no adequate services, there are many of the working clergy reduced to abject poverty, obliged to subsist on charity, and even to receive the cast off cloths of their compatriots, neighbors." And in respect to non-residence, Lord King remarked in Parliament on the occasion above referred to, that in 1813, as appeared from official returns, "there were only 4,100 residents, out of 10,558 clergymen."

The amount of tithes belonging to living in the gift of the Crown, the bishops, and the Ecclesiastical Corporations, is estimated by an English writer at £1,250,000; and of tithes belonging to living in the gift of individuals, at £60,000. Total tithes £1,29,350. Estates in England 26,000,000 pounds; in Ireland £8,200,000. Total value of Church property in England and Ireland £77,460,000 pounds.

Can it be wondered that such a train of evils should awaken the earnest solicitude of those who daily suffer by them? In any other country but England, they would create a revolution. And even there, it is impossible to say that the patience of the people will endure much longer. Both the Government and higher Clergy seem to be aware of this; and a partial reform will be undertaken mediately. It is stated that the Archbishop of Canterbury has prepared a bill to regulate the tithe system, and render the distribution of ecclesiastical revenue more equal. "We trust," says the paper from which we quote this remark, "that his Grace will not stop here. The most crying evil in the Church is the system of pluralities, and we would recommend petitions to His Majesty, head of the Church, to abolish them altogether. This would not be revolution but reform; for in the early ages of the Church, in Popish times, it is remebered, the abomination of pluralities was loudly condemned, and, in many instances, resolutely resisted by the Prelates."

THE CABINET.—We learn from Washington that Mr. Livingston and Mr. Woodbury, have accepted the places in the cabinet heretofore filled by them. Mr. White was written to on the 8th, but his decision has not yet been received. Mr. McLane's acceptance is equally certain. No change has yet been made in the office of Attorney General.

Mr. Livingston left this on Tuesday, to enter upon the duties of Secretary of State.

N. Y. COUR. & B.

PLAT JUSTITIA MVT. QMUL.

Salisbury:

MAY 16, 1831.

The following remarks are from the Charles Mercury.

"The editor of the Banner of the Constitution proposes a plan by which a decision of the Supreme Court may be obtained upon the constitutionality of the Tariff. It is that Congress shall 'cut the tariff law in two'—or, in other words, that, putting aside the present act, which is partly for revenue and principally for protection it shall pass two acts—one laying such duties only as may be required for revenue—and the other, to be entitled 'An Act to protect and encourage particular branches of industry,' imposing such additional duties as may be deemed expedient for that purpose. He proposes also, that these duties should be secured in separate bonds, so that a separate suit may be brought for the payment, in case it should be required. In this manner the issue could be fairly made up, by the refusal of the merchants to pay the bonds given under the protecting act, and the point would then come fully before the Court for adjudication." Now all this appears reasonable enough; but we are perfectly satisfied that Congress will not do it. If we recollect rightly, a proportion was made by Col. Drayton during the discussion on the Tariff, to change the title of the bill so as to designate it distinctly as a bill for the protection of manufactures, with a view to a judicial opinion respecting it, and the proposition was rejected. The plan proposed by the Banner, too, would necessarily open the whole question again, and the supporters of the system, we apprehend, much prefer that it should remain as it is, than run the hazard of such changes as renewed discussion might effect. In addition to this, what would be gained to the South by the passage of such an act? It would, to be sure, exhibit the protective policy in a more tangible and palpable shape, by showing the people distinctly the taxes they pay for the exclusive benefit of the manufacturers, in addition to those they pay for the legitimate purposes of government, and might thus procure more unity of sentiment and action in opposition to the system. But as to the Supreme Court, what expectation of relief could be indulged in it? One of its Judges is already committed by having published his opinion in favor of the principle—and the others, at least a majority of them, are too well known to entertain views of a similar complexion. Besides would any Southern State, whose essential rights were thus violated, submit to the decisive authority of the Federal Court? Upon the whole, while we are pretty sure that Congress will not adopt the plan, we cannot see any practical benefit it could be likely to produce. In the proposed case, as well as in the present, the States of the South would have to depend entirely upon their sovereign power for redress."

We should like to see the proposition of the Editor of the Banner of the constitution brought before Congress to ascertain clearly the sense of the nation to the constitutional right of the national legislature to protect domestic manufacturers. Let us attempt to pass over tariff

Revenue solely, and let the Northern delegation who are interested in sustaining the protective and prohibitory system pass, if they can, a tariff for the protection of domestic manufactures, separate and distinct from the tariff for revenue.

If such an act should be passed, contrary to our expectations, founded solely upon our convictions that it would be a flagrant and flagitious violation of the constitution, let us then appeal in the mode prescribed by the constitution, and defined by the Editor of the *Banner* of the Constitution to the Supreme Court. Then we shall know clearly and distinctly whether the present tariff policy is to be the settled policy of the government, and whether the constitution is ever to be made the guide of national legislation. The people then will determine for themselves how to act—whether they will be freemen or slaves—whether they will longer pay tribute money to the North or determine only to remain in the Union upon equal terms. Let us make every trial to bring back the North to a proper sense of justice. We yet have hopes that the oppressive measures of the government may be repealed, and the injustice practised upon the South discontinued.

The friends of the Tariff,—of Internal improvement by the general government,—of a national Bank,—of the poor Indians,—of Henry Clay, are chuckling at the late cabinet resignations and particularly at those of Messrs. Branch and Ingham. They affect to think that Genl. Jackson has lost the confidence of the people; that he is daily losing his popularity; that Branch and Ingham will oppose his re-election; and that by consequence Henry Clay will be elected our next chief magistrate. Verily, if all this was true they might chuckle and we might begin to let down our flag. But let us consider. Have we any evidence that Genl. Jackson has lost the confidence of the people? Do his acts find no response in the hearts of the bulk of the people? If they do not then indeed he has lost some of the confidence reposed in him—but they do. The people have said so as far as their sentiments can be ascertained and they will bear him out in his administration. Why will Branch and Ingham oppose his re-election? because they have been requested to resign? Now if Messrs. Branch and Ingham had as much littleness of mind as many of Mr. Clay's violent partisans have, and if they took for their motto, "men and not principles" then indeed they might oppose Genl. Jackson. But they have too sacred a regard for the principles which brought the present administration into power and which have guided its course—they love too well the doctrines of the democratic Republican party to oppose its head and to lend their aid to the election of its most bitter enemy. But admitting (for the sake of argument) that Branch and Ingham will oppose the election of Genl. Jackson it does not follow "by consequence" that they would vote for Henry Clay, or, admitting, even, that they would vote for Clay it does not follow that he would be elected. If they should be so deluded as to forget their principles, the democracy of the Union will not. They elected Genl. Jackson when he had more fearful odds to contend with than he has now—when he had the combined force of Adams and Clay against him, and they will elect him again. If with the aid of Coffin Hand-bills they could effect nothing they scarcely will, with the miserable caricature, which Walsh, Gales, etc. have landed to the skies for "the vividness of the design and the elegance of its execution" and which is a disgrace to its authors and to those who circulate it. The people will frown upon all such attempts to injure her most worthy citizen and will shew the degree of their contempt by giving him a greater vote for the next presidency than they did when he was opposed by John Q. Adams.

The Editor of the *Banner* of the Constitution proposes to publish 1,000 extra copies of the last four pages of his paper, to be circulated in Pennsylvania. The expense of the publication (which will be what it will cost the Editor) to be defrayed by contributions from those friendly to the undertaking and the copies to be distributed according to the directions of a committee of the contributors. We think the plan, if carried into effect, will do much for the cause of free trade and liberal principles.

The Newbern Sentinel has, after a short suspension made its appearance, in a new dress. And if talents in the Editorial department, sound views and a well printed sheet, give character to a paper we have no hesitation in saying that it is among the best journals of the day. We wish its Editor success commensurate with his zeal in the promulgation of the doctrines of '98.

This destructive insect has made its appearance in most of the wheat in this section of country. Many fields have been entirely destroyed and ploughed up, and many will scarcely make a half crop.

Cotton.—There has been so much cold and wet weather during the last week or two that much of the Cotton in this, and the adjoining counties is dying and such is the scarcity of seed that but few will have enough to replant their fields. If it should continue much longer we may anticipate short crops.

The unusual quantity of advertising this week has excluded some Editorial matter which was prepared for this paper.

KP. The **RIGHT REV. BISHOP OF ENGLAND** of Charleston will deliver a sermon at the Court House in this place on Sunday the 22d. inst. 2171

Yournal.

MARRIED, In Iredell County on the 3d inst. by Joe W. Murdoch Mr. Daniel Sink to Miss Elizabeth Burn both formerly of Rowan County. In this county, on Thursday evening the 5th inst., by Col. Robert Macnamara, Maj. Charles F. Lippard to Miss Lucinda Hayden, youngest daughter of Jesse Hayden, Esq. all of Rowan.

In Lincoln county, on Sunday the 8th inst. Mr. Thomas Bradburn of Mecklenburg to Miss Elizabeth Reid of Lincoln.

DIED.

In this county, on the 3d inst. Mr. John Gardner, aged 77 years. He has left a great number of friends and relations to mourn their irreparable loss. [Communicated.]

THE MARKETS

Salisbury. May 14.....Cotton clean, 86 a 63, flour 94 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 5, corn 65, beef 24 to 3, bacon 7, molasses 45 to 50, lard 8, salt 12 $\frac{1}{2}$, sugar 9 12 a 11, coffee 12 to 16, flaxseed 69 to 70, apples 40, peach 45 to 50, tallow 7 to 8, feathers 25, beeswax, 16 to 18 ovs 32 a 35 wheat 70 to 75, bagging 15 to 18, rope 10 to 12 glass box 8x10, 50 feet 9.3, iron 5, butter 8.

South Carolina Bank bills 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ cts. due Georgia do 3.

Cheraw. May 4.....Cotton 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 8, flour 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 5, corn 62 $\frac{1}{2}$ brandy peach 47 a 50, do. April 30.

Camden. May 10.....Cotton 5 a 8, flour 5 a 6, out of the waggon—Camden mills, 87 50; wheat \$1 18, corn 85, a 93 oats 50, salt 75, whiskey 50 a 62 $\frac{1}{2}$, bacon 9 a 10.

Pawterville. April 20.....Cotton 7 8; bacon 6 a 7, apple brandy 45 corn 85 a 90 cts. flaxseed 1.00, flour, 5 a 25, molasses 27 a 39, sugar 9 a 10, salt 60 a 70 whiskey 40 a 45 wheat 100.

Columbia. May 7.....Cotton 5 a 8 flour 7 bhi. 7 whiskey 38 to 40, molasses 45 to 50.

Charleston. May 2.....Cotton 17 a 20

flour 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 7, whiskey 33, bacon 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents, ham 9 a 9 $\frac{1}{2}$, best kind of bagging 13 to 16, salt 50 56, corn 79 a 00, coffee 11 a 12.....North Carolina bank bills 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 2 per cent discount, Georgia, 1 per cent premium.

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT the next Annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church for the Diocese of North Carolina, will be held in Christ Church, in the city of Raleigh, on the 19th day of May, 1831. E. L. WINSLOW, Sec'y. May 4, 1831. 1w

New GOODS!

COWAN & JINKENS,

ARE now receiving at their Store at Cowan & Reeves, thirteen miles west of Salisbury, their Supply of new and fashionable GOODS, comprising all kinds of Dry Goods, Hard Ware, Cutlery, Crockery and Groceries suited to the Season, selected by one of the firm with much care and bought for Cash in New York and Philadelphia, all of which they promise to sell as low as any Goods can be purchased in this section of country. The public are respectfully invited to call, examine and judge for themselves. May 13th, 1831. 676

Horace H. Beard, TAILOR.

R E S P E C T F U L L Y informs his friends and the public, that he continues to carry on the above business in all its various branches and with his usual neatness and punctuality in executing it. He has received the London and Philadelphia Spring and Summer Fashions from his correspondent in Philadelphia who authorized him to teach his much esteemed system of Cutting for \$25, which can be had from the subscriber on application.

P. S. Orders from a distance will meet with prompt attention. Country produce of every description will be taken for work at the market prices.

N. B. H. H. B. returns his sincere thanks to his friends and customers for past patronage, and hopes by unremitting attention to business to merit a continuing acceptance of the same. 71f

Salisbury, May 14th, 1831.

Cabinet Furniture!

T HE Subscribers, respectfully, inform the inhabitants of Salisbury and the surrounding country, at large, that they have entered into Copartnership in the above line of business, in the House adjoining Mr. Jones' Tavern where they are prepared to execute all kinds of work in their line of business viz.

Sideboards, Secretaries, Bureaus Cupboards, Dining, and Breakfast Tables, Wash Stands, Candle Stands, &c. &c.

WILLIAM R. HUGHES,
DAVID WATSON.
May 14th, 1831. 71f

SADDLERY.

H ILTON and Oakes of Concord will give constant employment to four or five Journeyman workmen at the Harness and Saddle making business. Liberal wages will be given.

Feb. 17th, 1831. 59f.

EQUITY BLANKS FOR SALE HERE.

Cabinet Making BUSINESS.

T HE subscribers respectfully inform the citizens of Salisbury and the surrounding country that they have commenced the above business in the Town of Salisbury, their Shop is a few doors East of the Court-House on main street, in the house formerly occupied by Mr. Fraley as a Tavern where they are now prepared to make and repair every description of Furniture at the shortest notice on the most reasonable terms and in a style of workmanship superior to any thing of the kind heretofore done in this place.

Orders for Sideboards, Secretaries, Bureaus, Corner Cupboards, Tables, Ladies Work Stands, &c. Together with every other article in their line of business will be thankfully received and strictly attended to.

They hope by punctuality and faithful workmanship to merit and receive encouragement. A. W. BUIS,
GEORGE FRALEY.

May 9th, 1831. 71f

N. B. Good Walnut, Cherry or Cur'd Maple plank will be taken at cash in part pay for any of the above articles.

A. W. B.
G. F.

Catawba Springs

RE-OPENED.

T HE Subscriber having recently purchased from Mr. Charles Jignot, the above-named Establishment, respectfully informs the public that he has fitted it up in a handsome style and is now prepared to receive company; and from the liberal arrangements he has made, is determined to promote the comfort of all those persons who may visit his establishment, and flatters himself to be able to give satisfaction. The charges will be proportioned to the pressure of the times.

The properties of these Waters have lately been analyzed by Professor Olmstead, who highly recommends their use for all complaints of the liver, debility, &c. &c.

The Catawba Springs are situated in Lincoln county, North Carolina, near Beattie's Ford, on the Catawba River on the main stage route from Washington to Georgia, via Salisbury and Lincolnton, and within 14 miles of the latter place; is distant from Charleston, S. C. 230 miles; 105 miles from Columbia; 110 miles from Greenville, and the same distance from Camden and Cheraw.

The main Northern line of Stages, together with the Cross Stage from Columbia, Camden and Cheraw, will pass the Springs regularly twice a week, and go west as far as Asheville, N. C. The roads leading from all these places to the Springs, are generally good for private conveyances. W. S. SIMONTON.

Catawba Springs, April 27, 1831. 87g

\$50 REWARD.

O N Saturday night the 31st April an attempt was made by some Villians to break into the Lutheran Church in this county, commonly called "the Organ Church." When some of the Congregation reached the Church on Sunday morning to prepare it for the services of the day, they found a false key sticking in the door, and so broken that it could not be got out without first taking off the lock. It appeared that the false key had been applied to the lock for the purpose of opening the door, but not fitting the lock, it stuck fast, and in attempting to force it they twisted off the handle of the key, and crooked the wards. We believe, from some circumstances, that the object of the Villians, was to do some injury to the interior of the Church, and perhaps, to put poison in the sacred altars that had been provided for the administration of the Lord's sacrament on the same day. It will be recollectcd, that among several hundred pupils who have been connected with the Seminary since its establishment, no death has occurred, and scarcely a solitary instance of sickness.

FOR instruction in Orthography,

Reading, Penmanship, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography with the drawing of Maps and the use of Globes, Rhetoric, Logic, History, Mythology, Natural, Moral and Mental Philosophy

Geometry, Astronomy including the calculation and projection of Eclipses,

Chemistry, Botany, French and other Languages, the charge is \$15 per session of five months.

If the pupil attends only the common branches, such as Orthography, Reading, Penmanship, Arithmetic, English Grammar and Geography, the charge is \$10 per session.

An exercise in Composition once in two weeks and a weekly recitation in the Sacred Scriptures, are required of all the pupils in the Seminary.

For the various kinds of Painting, an extra charge of \$10 per session.

For Ornamental Needle Work, \$5 per session.

For lessons on the Piano, \$20 per session.

The whole expense of Boarding, including washing, fuel, candles, &c. is about ten shillings per week. No charge is made for room-rent; and the incidental expences for fuel, &c. for the school-rooms of the Academy have never exceeded seventy-five cents per session.

The increasing and extensive patronage of the Seminary is perhaps the best evidence that the Teachers do their duty, and the time of their pupils is not misspent. Strict attention is given to their manners and moral habits, and no exertions spared to qualify them for future usefulness and respectability.

By order of the board of Trustees.

JOSEPH C. STRONG, Chairman.

F. S. HEISKELL, Secretary.

March, 1831.

The Summer session commences the first day of May, and closes the last day of September. The Winter Session commences the first day of November and closes the last day of March.

KNOXVILLE FEMALE SCHOOL.

T HIS Seminary went into operation in the fall of 1828, and contained about that time thirty pupils. It has continued to grow in the confidence of the public; and the number of pupils at the present time (March 1831) exceeds one hundred. The Trustees at first, erected, by means of individual liberality, a commodious brick edifice, two stories high: fifty-five by thirty feet; but in order to furnish still farther accommodations, they have recently added two wings to the principal building,—one for the convenience of the Music department, the other to afford greater facilities for giving Scientific lectures. The Academy is situated at the west end of town and commands a beautiful view of the Holston river.

INSTRUCTION is given in the various branches of Literature and Science, and every advantage afforded that is to be met with in any Female Seminary in the United States. Attached to the Academy, are a Chemical and Philosophical apparatus, a Cabinet of Minerals, Geological Specimens and various collections for illustrating Natural History generally. Maps Globes, &c. are also provided to aid in the study of Geography and History. An Orrery shewing the annual and diurnal motions of the planets and their satellites, constructed under the direction of the Principal of the Academy, has been added to the apparatus. A course of lectures and experiments on Chemistry, Philosophy, &c. is annually given for the benefit of pupils in the scientific branches.

No place, it is believed, presents superior advantages for the location of an extensive Seminary than Knoxville; whether we take into view the character of the inhabitants, the healthiness of the climate, or the small expence by which the benefits of the Academy are afforded. To those who have any acquaintance with the town, it would be needless to remark, that Knoxville has long been distinguished for the morality of its citizens, and for plainness of manners, and dress. The inhabitants are nevertheless intelligent and refined, but disconvene every species of extravagance. It rarely occurs that a place containing a population of 1500, is so entirely free from the dissipated habits and vices, so common in towns and villages. As a proof of the uncommon salubrity of the climate, it may be observed, that among several hundred pupils who have been connected with the Seminary since its establishment, no death has occurred, and scarcely a solitary instance of sickness.

FOR instruction in Orthography, Reading, Penmanship, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography with the drawing of Maps and the use of Globes, Rhetoric, Logic, History, Mythology, Natural, Moral and Mental Philosophy Geometry, Astronomy including the calculation and projection of Eclipses, Chemistry, Botany, French and other Languages, the charge is \$15 per session of five months.

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Thomas L. B. Craven, SURGEON DENTIST.

T HE undersigned members of the Legislature of North Carolina, have employed Doctor Thomas L. B. Craven as a SURGEON DENTIST, and in the various operations they were completely satisfied with his performance, and think that those who may place themselves under his care will be as well satisfied of his competency as a Dentist as they have

POETRY.

To Model.
do not love thee Isabel—and yet thou art most
fair.
A being wildly beautiful as sunny visions are—
And thou art in thy middle hour, and melody
and mirth
Are grubbing down thy being's sky and o'er its
shoulder earth.
I might have known the other tools before a win-
ning shrine
Bosommed with minnow-tinted flowers, as
very fair indeed.
I might have peered the raven curls around thy
forehead down—
The glances of thy glorious eye—the music of
thy tones.
I might have loved thee Isabel—I know I
shouldn't
If all the world mein had told of one exalted
thou
Of through a cloud of fashion—the pictured
verdure,
One countenance had broken, warm, thrilling
To the heart.
But you are wist most beautiful—unrivalled
in the hall—
Couldst thou whisper thonse gracefulness—flirt
me, and that was all—
And there were tools enough to poise their flat
heads in thine ear,
And thou wast just discreet enough to pause
And smile and hear.
I might have not for gaiety—I would not call
it share
My liveliness upon that brow where smiles so
long have played—
Would not call thee from thy bright and sunny
pathway back,
But just one shadow of regret along thy flowery
tract.

So—smile on—smile gaily on—in fashion's
atmosphere,
Forget the past—it's light and shade—it's rapture
and its tear.—
Turn carelessly from friendship's tone of warn-
ing or regret,—
Enjoy the empty praise of fools—a beautiful
reputation!
I do not love thee Isabel,—I would as soon put on
A crown of slander frost-work beneath the
heated sun—
Or chase the wind of Summer—or trust the
sleeping sea
Or lean upon a shadow, as dream of loving thee!

NEW CHEAP GOODS.

Hackett & Lemly

HAVE just received from New York
and Philadelphia a desirable assort-
ment of spring and summer GOODS,
consisting in part of
Superfine Blue and Black Cloths, a beautiful as-
sortment of fancy col'd. do. fancy and Buff
Cambric, a great variety of materials for
gentlemen's Summer clothing, Marcelline, Va-
lentia, and Silk Vestings, Callicoes, rich pain-
ted Muslin, Cambric, Book, Mull, Swiss,
Jacquet, Satin Check, and fancy Scotch, Mus-
lin, Mourning Rattan, Pink and Straw col'd.
do. Adriatico corded and plain Muslin Robes,
Table Drapery, Linen and Cotton, Irish Linens,
Swiss Granite, fancy do. black and white
flannel, black Silk, Changeable Gros de Na-
ples, Changeable Marcelline, black Nankin
and Canton Crapes, Yellow and Blue Nankins,
Pongee, Barage, fancy Gauze, Crape, Dichine,
and Changeable Gros de Naples Hkts. Gauze
Scarf, rich painted and plain Linen, Cambric
Hkts. a great variety of Silk pocket Hkts.
black, white and Green Bobinet and Gauze
Velveteen, rich worked Bobinet Capes and Caps,
Muslin Capes.

A general assortment of

Silk and Cotton Hosiery, rich Bonnet, Cap and
Belt Ribbons, Bobinet Laces and quillings,
Gentlemen's and Ladies' Gloves and Mitts, Sat-
in Straws for Bonnets, Medallions, fancy Bed
Spreads, furniture Dimity, Ross Fringe, Bed
Ticking, Brown and Bleached Sheetings and
Shirtings, Domestic Ginghams, Cotton Yarn, Women's and Misses, Dunstable, Dia-
mond Straw and Leghorn Bonnets.

Silk Fur and Wool Hats, Shoes, a
fine assortment of planes, Hard Ware,
Cutlery, Crockery, Glass and China
Ware, Paints, Groceries, &c. &c.
All of which they are determined to sell
at low as they can be bought in this
part of the country.

H. & L.'s. respects to their friends and cus-
tomers for their patronage and would be glad
they would call and examine their present Stock.
Salisbury, May 7th, 1831.

70f

April 1st, 1831.

65f

Sold by F. SLATER, SAY.

April 9th 1831.

67f

A Valuable Tract of Land
FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for Sale his farm,
containing 460 acres of land lying on
the waters of Back Creek, in this County.
There are about 320 acres of cleared land,
with many valuable improvements upon
it. There is a substantial and convenient
dwelling house, in good repair, with a first
rate barn. The only motive which the
subscriber has in selling his land is a
strong desire to emigrate to the West.
All persons who may wish to purchase
a good productive plantation would do
well to call and see the premises where
the subscriber may be found at any time.
The terms of Sale will be accommoda-
ting.

SAMUEL JETER.

Salisbury, May 7th, 1831.

65f

April 1st, 1831.

65f

Cotton Gin Making.

For every description, neatly Printed, and
kept constantly for sale at this office.

BLANK DEEDS.

For every description, neatly Printed, and
kept constantly for sale at this office.

EQUITY BLANKS
FOR SALE HERE.

45f

April 1st, 1831.

65f

Henry Humphreys & Co.

RE now receiving from the

Northern Cities, their

supply of New Goods; which

makes, uncommonly complete,

their Variety of Fashionable Fancy Ar-

ties of Dresses for Ladies and Gentle-

men; their large assortment of

Choice Best

Groceries, Wines,

Medicine, Glass,

Hardware, Stationery,

Hats, Bonnets,

Shoes, &c. &c. &c.

which they can afford to sell at prices

unusually low, theirs being part of a pur-

chase made in large quantities for 3 dif-

ferent Stores, (consequently bought

cheap) by Mr. Humphreys: And they re-

spectfully offer them to the Public at

rates that cannot fail to support the name

they have hitherto maintained of giving

their Customers GOOD BARGAINS for

CASH.

Lexington 10th May, 1831.

April 16th, 1831.

5m179

Henry Humphreys & Co.

RE now receiving from the

New Store Rockey Mount 14 miles

west of Salisbury and one mile west of

Wood Grove formerly occupied by Cowan

and Reeves; an elegant assortment of

New Fashionable and Cheap dry

GOODS.

Hard Ware, Cutlery, Crockery and

GROCERIES,

direct from the Cities of New York and

Philadelphia, selected by himself from

the latest importations, for the spring of

1831. All of which he offers as low as

any GOODS of the same quality, can be

bought in this section of country. Pur-

chasers and the PUBLIC are invited to

call examine, and judge for themselves.

J. J. Reeves begs leave to return his

Sincere thanks to an enlightened PUBLIC

for the liberal patronage he received

while acting as a Carpenter with Mr.

Thos. L. Cowan of Salisbury, under the

Firm of Cowan & Reeves, and as he is

now doing business for himself alone; he

hopes by close and unremitting attention

to business to merit a continuance of the

same.

May 2 1831.

3m182

Notice.

THE REYNOLDSBURG TRACT

OF

LAND FOR SALE.

T

HIS well known and val-

uable tract of Land, con-

taining about 3,000 acres, sur-

rounding the town of Reynolds-

burgh on the Tennessee river, including

the ferry landing, four lots in the Town

and also a large Warehouse, is now offer-

ed for SALE.—It is stated that eight thousand

dollars have been received at that

place in the course of the three last years

for ferrage alone.—Persons wishing to

purchase will apply to the subscriber at

Reynoldsburgh in the month of June

next where he will remain for two or three

weeks in order to effect a sale.—Persons

at a distance wishing to purchase the

whole or any part can apply by letter

directed to that place, and their pro-

posals shall be duly attended to.

TERMS can be made accomodating to

suit purchasers.

D. M. FORNEY, for self and as Ex'r.

ALEXANDER BREVARD.

April 20th, 1831. 472

The Editor of the Nashville Re-

publican, Knoxville Register and Mur-

physhire Paper will please insert the

above Advertisement until the 1st. of Ju-

ly next.

FOR SALE.

A Negro woman who is a good house

servant, and a child about 18 months

old. Enquire of SAMUEL REEVES.

Salisbury, April 2 1831. 65f.

\$25 Reward.

RAN away from the sub-

scriber in Mecklenburg

County, about fifteen miles

south of Charlotte, a yellow

boy with thick lips and a

down countenance until spo-

ken to. He has one lap tooth in his up-

per jaw and is about twenty one years of

age. He goes by the name of SCOTT.

His cloathing is not recollectec.

He left my

plantation, it is believed, with Mr.

Mathew's negro and one other be-

longing to Mr. Potts who, it is thought,

decoyed the others off. I am inclined to

the opinion that they have all taken the

route by or near Salisbury for some of

the Northern States. I will give Ten

Dollars for his apprehension, if taken in

the County of Mecklenburg—if out of

the County or State Twenty Five Dollars

—in either case to be secured so that I

get him again. 372

JAMES G. PORTER.

Mecklenburg County, April 27, 1831.